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ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

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Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the exiled Shi'ite Moslem leader from Iran, met Wednesday with 200 Iranians who traveled by bus from West Germany to visit him at his residence in Neuilly-le-Chateau near Paris. He answered questions about the political strife in Iran.

Strikes to Continue

Opposition Leader In Iran Shuns Deal

TEHRAN, Nov. 10 (AP) — Opposition leader Karim Sanjabi declared today that crippling strikes will continue against Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi and ruled out any possibility of a deal with the Shah or his military government to end Iran's political upheaval.

"We're not prepared to form a provisional government and we're not going to participate in any coalition until our demands are met," he said at Tehran airport after returning from two weeks of talks with the exiled Moslem spiritual leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, near Paris.

Mr. Sanjabi declined to disclose



Karim Sanjabi

what he discussed with Mr. Khomeini, but said the Moslem leader's militant stand against the Shah and his 37 years of absolute rule in Iran has not changed.

The politician, who is head of the National Front Opposition Coalition, said that he now plans to discuss new moves with other opposition leaders in Tehran and that "we will announce any changes in strategy later." He did not elaborate.

He has proposed a national referendum to decide if Iran's monarchy should continue and stressed in a statement before leaving the French capital that the Shah already recognizes the revolutionary character of the opposition drive.

Mr. Sanjabi declined to disclose

Oil Lag Is Shah's Worst Threat

By Jonathan C Randal
AHWAZ, Iran, Nov. 10 (UPI) — A three-week oil workers' strike has reduced Iran's oil production to a sixth of normal and has provided perhaps the gravest threat to the floundering authority of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

The strike shows no sign of ending rapidly, largely because the Shah seems reluctant to use force and because the strikers are unwilling to abandon political demands tantamount to his overthrow.

Two days ago, production slumped to a low of 880,000 barrels, according to informed insiders. Production rose Wednesday to 126,000 barrels because of the arrival of 50 Iranian Navy technicians.

Neither the Shah's new military government nor a promised 10 percent raise deterred the strikers from pressing ahead with the slowdown, which started Oct. 18.

Especially worrying to the government is the realization that whatever production is tolerated by the strikers is earmarked essentially for the domestic market, which is being supplied with about 550,000 to 600,000 barrels a day.

Foreign-Exchange Dependency

The depth of the government's dilemma is underlined by its almost total dependence on normal oil production of 6.7 million barrels a day to provide the bulk of Iran's \$22 billion to \$23 billion annual foreign-exchange income.

For the now, the government can print money — and worry about the inflationary effects later — analysts believe. With more than \$10 billion in foreign-exchange reserves, Iran also can afford to postpone payments to foreign suppliers.

But symptomatic of the government's disarray was the dilatory attitude of officials of the strike-bound National Iranian Oil Corp., who evaded visiting journalists' questions about the most basic and nonpolitical aspects of the strike.

Similarly, interviews with two generals, one commanding the entire oil province of Khuzestan from Ahwaz, the other in charge of the refinery city of Abadan 80 miles south, were canceled at the last minute.

This strike, the second since September, began when staff members walked out for the second time in Iranian oil history, apparently angered by management's refusal to give them the same rates provided day laborers in September.

By Western standards it is a strange strike. Workers are still paid, still live in company housing, still drive around in company cars

driven on company-provided gasoline and, in the case of Abadan refinery workers, still show up for their regular shifts, but do little, if any, work.

No sabotage has been reported, but company insiders are increasingly worried about a general lack of housekeeping in the Khuzestan oil fields. Maintenance staffs there are reported working at less than a third of normal strength, and their failure to repair oil leaks could eventually pose a safety problem according to specialists.

So far, the only strikers returning to work have done so with strike leaders' express approval. For the most part they are involved in distributing petroleum products throughout the country where, for example, the relatively thin net-

work of gasoline stations has caused gasoline shortages even in Abadan, site of the world's largest refinery.

But so far there has been no apparent meeting of the minds — possibly because the Shah shows no sign of wanting to crack down hard to break the strike and because the strikers seem incapable of realizing that he is not willing to accept all their demands.

In inconclusive meetings, the strikers keep insisting on their political demands, which the oil corporation's management claims are outside its purview.

Principal political demands include:

• Dismantling Savak, the once

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Quick Security Council Implementation Sought

General Assembly Demands Turk Army Leave Cyprus

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 10 (UPI) — The General Assembly has bluntly demanded quick action by the Security Council to back up a resolution calling for the removal of Turkish forces from Cyprus.

After four days of debate, the General Assembly voted yesterday, 110-4 with 22 abstentions, in favor of a resolution demanding that Turkish troops get out of Cyprus and insisting that the Security Council implement the call.

Iran, Saudi Arabia, Turkey and Pakistan voted no. The United States abstained.

Resolutions Rejected

In a separate ballot, the assembly called on the Security Council to adopt "all appropriate and practical measures" to see that its resolutions are enforced. The vote on the unusually strong message was 80-7 in favor, with 48 abstentions. The United States voted no.

Turkey has steadfastly rejected all UN resolutions on the subject of Cyprus and gave no indication that it would pay any attention to the new one. Its UN ambassador, Orhan Erk, said this latest move would merely prolong the agony of the Cypriots.

Washington made its unapologetic case clear. "My government cannot support the resolution," U.S. delegate Richard Petree said flatly.

While the situation with respect to Cyprus is serious, it is misleading to suggest that Security Council action is called for."



Cypriot UN Ambassador Zenon Rossides.

The strongly worded resolution also called for the "immediate withdrawal of all foreign armed forces" from Cyprus and for the "urgent resumption" of talks between Greek and Turkish Cypriots.

Cypriot UN Ambassador Zenon Rossides earlier this week requested an "urgent meeting" of the Security Council Monday to deal with the island's continuing problems — and particularly with the presence of Turkish troops.

Meeting Requested

Turkish forces invaded Cyprus in 1974 following an Athens-based coup on the island aimed at uniting it with Greece. Turkish troops are still there, along with a 2,500-man UN force trying to keep peace between Greek and Turkish communities.

Mr. Erk insisted that the Turkish troops on the island represented a "peace force" and are "not an army of occupation."

Cyprus Backs Resolution

NICOSIA, Cyprus, Nov. 10 (UPI) — The government of Cyprus expressed satisfaction today with the General Assembly resolution.

A government spokesman said the resolution vindicated the position of the Cyprus government and the "just demands of the Cypriot people's struggle for freedom." The spokesman stood in for Cyprus' President Spyros Kyprianou, who is ill.

"This is the first time ever that a United Nations resolution refers to the presence of the Turkish invasion army as occupation," the spokesman said.

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Rhodesia Breakaway 13 Years Ago

No Regrets, Smith Says On Anniversary of Split

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Nov. 10 (UPI) — Prime Minister Ian Smith, who declared Rhodesia's independence from Britain 13 years ago tomorrow, says he has no regrets about his decision even though he faces an increasingly bloody and apparently unwinnable war.

Mr. Smith said yesterday that he looks for a Camp David-style summit to bring peace to Rhodesia, and he warned Britain that its soldiers risk death by aiding black nationalist guerrillas trying to depose him.

At midnight tonight, Mr. Smith will strike a bell to commemorate his Nov. 11, 1965, unilateral declaration of independence, a decision that set Rhodesia on a path of white minority rule.

In the interview, Mr. Smith defended his decision.

"With the passage of time, it becomes more and more clear that it was the only decision," he said, "the correct decision that has enabled us to play a part in history, in the history of holding the line for the free world against the march of Marxism, the totalitarian system."

He said that Rhodesia would cooperate with any efforts by Britain to convene a Camp David-type peace conference to work out a majority-rule settlement between his racial interim government and the Patriotic Front guerrillas fighting to overthrow the transitional government.

However, he warned that British technicians in Zambia run the risk of being killed during Rhodesian raids into the neighboring country to destroy guerrilla training bases.

"We don't, when we go in to attack bases, pause to sort out Britishers from non-Britishers," he said.

In 1965, Britain offered to grant independence if Mr. Smith promised that a black government eventually would be created, but Mr. Smith's response was to declare independence.

Since 1972, Mr. Smith's regime has been waging a war against nationalist guerrillas; the fighting has claimed 14,000 lives.

Mr. Smith again attacked the United States and Britain, who

London Bans

Laser Lights

LONDON, Nov. 10 (AP) — A laser light show, planned as part of Christmas decorations on London's major shopping street, was banned today on the grounds that the lasers beams could damage people's eyes.

But the Westminster City Council allowed work to continue on the display, the length of Oxford Street, and indicated that if safety measures are taken the light show could still go ahead.

U.S. Woman Cleared By Russians, Leaves

MOSCOW, Nov. 10 (UPI) — An Illinois woman left the Soviet Union today after being held at Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport for a week during an investigation of a possible customs violation.

Western diplomatic sources said that the woman — a tourist whose name was withheld by officials at her request — left for the United States without charges being filed. Soviet customs officers reportedly said that she was detained after they found undeclared jewelry in her baggage.

Vietnamese Call From Ship for Help for 2,500

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Nov. 10 (Reuters) — A tramp steamer carrying 2,500 Vietnamese sent out a dramatic appeal for help today, saying it had about 500 sick persons aboard, most of them children, and had run out of food and water after 17 days at sea.

The Vietnamese have so far not been allowed to land because of reports reaching organizations and governments involved in resistance that they paid gold worth \$5 million to an international syndicate for their passage from Vietnam, and therefore might not be genuine refugees.

In a radio-telephone call from the ship, a representative of the Vietnamese, identifying herself as Mrs. Lee, pleaded: "Please come and help, please come and help. Please ask the UN Refugee officials or the Red Cross to help us. This is an emergency. Please help."

She said there were 1,250 children, 620 women and 125 old people among those on board the Hai Hong, a small coastal freighter owned by a group of Hong Kong business and now anchored near Port Klang, about 14 miles from here.

Pius II Art Is Stolen

PINIENZA, Italy, Nov. 10 (AP) — Renaissance paintings, arms, vessels and other works acquired by Pope Pius II were stolen last from the Piccolomini palace in this Tuscan town, authorities said.



ANTI-PINOCHET GATHERING — Spanish Communist Party President Dolores Ibarruri attends the World Conference of Solidarity with Chile, in Madrid. The conference has drawn about 600 foes of the regime of Chilean President Augusto Pinochet, from 50 countries.

Luanda May Ask Cuban Help

Angola Says S. Africa Readies Attacks

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 10 (UPI) — Angola charged today that South Africa has positioned up to 22,000 troops along the border in preparation for attacks against Angolan villages and said that Luanda is ready to call on Cuba for help if necessary.

South Africa also is making reconnaissance flights more than 100 miles inside Angolan territory, Angola's ambassador to the United Nations, Elsio de Figueirido, told a news conference at the United Nations.

[A bomb exploded today in the central market place of Huambo in Angola, killing 24 persons and injuring 60, according to Angolan authorities. Associated Press reported. Angola radio said some persons were detained and described them as among 300 bandits sent into Angola by South Africa.]

Mr. Figueirido said that Angolan troops had clashed with South African forces along the Angola-Namibia border on Oct. 30, Nov. 2 and Nov. 3. He said that there were some deaths and injuries but that he did not have exact figures.

Angolan intelligence "has detected the massing of South African troops between Namibia and Angola" and "South Africa has it in mind to attack several small villages and towns in southern Angola," he said.

Mr. Figueirido said that from in-

Bourguiba Reports

9-Year Illness Cured

TUNIS, Nov. 10 (Reuters) — President Habib Bourguiba, 76, said today that after 14 days of intravenous injections at the Bonn University Clinic, he was cured of an undisclosed illness he has had nine years. He did not say when he would return to Tunisia.

In a message from the clinic, he said that he had been unable to sleep and had almost lost the use of his limbs before the treatment.

Pact Snags On Linkage

(Continued from Page 1)

technologies and urged them to accept the compromise wording agreed to by their negotiators.

Reports from Cairo had quoted President Anwar Sadat of Egypt as saying that he would not be surprised if the talks broke off.

"Some speak of a junction linkage — I say there is none," Mr. Begum said. "There is a linkage of continuation. This will be a first peace treaty, not a separate treaty with Egypt, but a first one. Then, there will be an invitation to [other Arab nations] to join us in the peace process."

In Tel Aviv, Deputy Prime Minister Yigal Yadin said in an interview published today in the newspaper Ma'ariv that Israel strongly opposes any legal linkage between the peace treaty with Egypt and the future of the occupied Arab territories.

Egypt is insisting on a linkage clause, and newspaper reports from Cairo said that a "major crisis" was shaping up over the issue, which would bind together the two peace framework accords engineered by President Carter.

Israel today decided to quicken its expansion of settlements in the occupied territories, and President Sadat vowed to impose Palestinian rule on those lands, setting the nations on a course that could further imperil talks.

The dispute on the future of the territories began after Mr. Carter complained that the two nations had "partially undone" progress made in their talks.

[It was learned that Mr. Vance was planning to meet with Mr. Begum in New York on Sunday. Associated Press reported.]

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To Spur U.S. Enlistments

Army Hopes to Shorten Hitches

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (WP) — The Army has drafted a plan to solve its recruitment problems by shortening the minimum enlistment time from three years to two, and offering a better GI bill to those who sign up.

The plan, just approved by Army leaders and now on the way to Defense Secretary Harold Brown and President Carter, would start in January in response to a congressional directive to test a new market.

The idea is to attract young men willing to sign up for two years, but no longer, in exchange for college money.

The plan is being advanced at a time when the Army is having a hard time filling the ranks of its combat units — artillery, armor and infantry — and is signing up a disproportionate percentage of blacks.

Combat Recruits Sought

Robert Nelson, assistant secretary of the Army for manpower and reserve affairs, said yesterday that the new two-year enlistment plan is designed to get more young men into the combat arms and the understrength reserves. The racial mix, he said, was not a consideration.

A young man enlisted for the two years active duty, Mr. Nelson said, would remain in reserve status for four years, but would not have to participate in drills.

"This gets us into a new market" where the Army can offer a "mini-GI-bill" to young men who feel a three- to four-year break between high school and college is too long, Mr. Nelson said.

He termed the program "a test to identify the degree people are attracted to this option."

Gen. Bernard Rogers, the Army chief of staff, said that lowering the minimum enlistment to two years would fit into the desire of commanders to shorten the tours of American GIs in Europe.

Both Gen. Alexander Haig, NATO supreme commander, and Gen. George Blanchard, commander of U.S. Army forces in Europe, want an 18-month tour for combat troops in Germany rather than the current three- and four-year ones, Mr. Rogers said.

Tedium Duty

Duty in Germany, even along the NATO front, becomes tedious after a while, making it hard to keep troops motivated, Army officials said.

They added that Germany is so expensive for GIs especially those who live there with wives and children, that three- to four-year tours often turn out to be devastating economically.

The Army's two-year enlistment plan would enable a young man — not woman — signing up for the combat arms to put aside up to \$7,400 for college. The Army would add \$2,000 to the \$3,600 the Veteran's Administration will already contribute to GIs who allot \$75 of their monthly pay to future education.

Army leaders must win approval of their plan from a White House panel to reduce any unnecessary

government spending in the president's fight against inflation. Under the plan the Army has drafted, between 11,000 and 12,000 volunteers would be signed up for two years next year.

Although attracting more whites into the enlisted ranks was not a stated objective of this recruitment initiative directed by the House and Senate Armed Services committees in the closing days of the last Congress, Army officials said a changed racial mix could be one result of recruiting more college-bound black men.

The Army, contradicting the predictions that preceded the switch to career military service in 1973, is becoming progressively blacker.

Another influence on the future racial mix of the Army is the large proportion of blacks who sign up for second tours of duty.

Spanish Sherry Baron

Domecq Gathers Ransom In Daughter's Abduction

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 10 (AP) — Police said that the family of kidnapped Brianda Domecq yesterday was gathering together the sum of \$1 million to pay for her freedom.

Miss Domecq, 36, the daughter of wealthy Spanish winemakers, Pedro Domecq Gonzalez, was apparently abducted from in or near her home on Tuesday.

Police said that money had been delivered to the Domecq home on the city's south side yesterday. Friends of the family had been asked not to telephone Miss Domecq last night so that the kidnappers could communicate with the family on how they want the \$1 million ransom to be delivered.

Mr. Domecq, 77, a member of the Spanish sherry-making dynasty, was hospitalized shortly after he learned of his daughter's abduction. The first news of her disappearance came when she failed to pick up her son Peter, 15, and daughter Fernando, 10, at school. She is married to Fernando Rodriguez.

"No one knows exactly when or how the kidnapping occurred because no one, I repeat, no one saw it happen," said Galicia Alcalde.

She said that the family had received three communications from the kidnappers. She added that the family had refused police intervention because it believes in its right to privacy in a personal matter.

The kidnappers asked the police to move away from the home to assure contact and prevent any disruption.

Family of Sherry Baron

MADRID, Nov. 10 (AP) — The kidnapping of Miss Domecq involves one Spain's richest families, sherry barons whose lifestyle has always been to prefer fine wine and horses to headstones.

"We have no information," said a spokesman at Jerez de la Frontera, the small town at the southwestern tip of Spain where the family has its headquarters.

Although its vineyards are only 20 miles long and 15 miles wide,

the combination of chalky soil and white Palomino grapes are considered by the Domecq family as other sherry makers to be the ones of the world that yields greatest sherry.

The Domecq family of five still retains its traditional form, living along with its modern sherry and brandy plants.

Pedro Domecq Gonzalez is expected by the Madrid newspaper, *Pais*, to have consolidated a fortune of \$3 million since expanding his family business to Mexico 20 years ago.

Shah Threat Is Oil Lag

(Continued from Page 1)

all-pervasive and dread secret like whose former chief is under arrest.

• Release of all political prisoners, a process well under way.

• Removing martial law and the centrally imposed military government.

• Removing foreign advisers, especially those from the United States, whose jobs can be performed by Iranians.

• Punishment of corrupt government officials and ministers.

Even some economic demands such as reduced manning schedules —

• Shortening of working days —

• Redefining of the spontaneous committee running the strike at Abadan refinery suggested a deviation to utopian ideals rather than working grasp on the give-and-take of labor-management struggles.

Claiming no prior ties with political opposition party, religious or Communist, the leaders spontaneously of a 10 percent off, which the government off Wednesday in hopes of ending strike.

"Now We Have Burst"

"We were suppressed for many years, we suffered for very long," one leader said, "but now we have burst. It was not the situation who liberalized," he added wistfully, "but we who grasped life from him. We took it."

"We know we might be killed but we say we are not better than the people who were killed in Rex Cinema here in Abadan or Saleh Square in Tehran," he added. He was referring to the fire in August in which 377 persons were burned and killed and the incident in September in which several hundred Iranians were shot and killed by troops.

Bureau Chief of UP Expelled From Iran

TEHRAN, Nov. 10 (UPI) — Bijan Rizi, United Press International bureau manager here, was expelled from Iran today with wife and child on charges that filed "false and baseless reports on events in the troubled nation."

Mr. Rizi, a 31-year-old Pakistani who had been UPI manager 18

Senate Liberals' Morale Suffers Worse Than Their Numbers

By Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (WP) — The big losers in Tuesday's Senate voting were liberals, whose rank and morale were both depleted.

Republicans won 41 seats, raising their total to 41. But the new Senate will be more conservative than that number suggests. Some committees will have to be realigned, giving Republicans more votes than they had in the 95th Congress that just ended.

Several aides to liberal senators expressed deep dismay at the defeats of Democratic Sens. Thomas McIntyre of New Hampshire, Dick Clark of Iowa, Floyd Haskell of Colorado, Wendell Anderson of Minnesota and William Hathaway of Maine.

Conservatives were jubilant at the Senate victories of Roger Jepsen in Iowa, Gordian Humphrey in New Hampshire, and Rep. William Armstrong in Colorado. All three qualify as right-wing Republicans.

Net Loss for SALT

Just how these changes will affect substantive issues before the Senate is not clear, but in at least one important area, they may be significant. By administration reckoning, the election resulted in a probable net loss of two votes for a strategic arms limitation treaty with the Soviet Union, even though SALT was not an explicit issue in the campaign this year.

The potential damage to SALT's chances may have been greater than that, however, because of the defeat of Sen. McIntyre, a key moderate on the Armed Services Committee who was expected to influence other middle-of-the-road senators in favor of SALT.

Sen. McIntyre's departure from Armed Services will have a marked effect on the complexion of that committee, several expert observers agreed.

Another committee that will be changed substantially by the voting is Finance, where the two most liberal members — Sens. Hathaway and Haskell — were defeated, and the ranking Republican, Carl Curtis of Nebraska, retired.

Finance is one of the committees that probably will have to add a new Republican member next year. The Senate majority and minority leaders will decide on the new distribution of committee seats before Congress reconvenes in January. Republicans will be entitled to 41 percent of all committee seats.

Blows to Morale

The blows to liberal morale may have been more serious than actual liberal losses. Tuesday's voting gave liberal Democrats almost nothing to cheer about, and gave anxiety to liberal Democrats who will be running in 1980.

The only shiny linings that liberals saw in the conservative clouds — and they looked to some more like tinsel than silver — were in Michigan and in Alabama. Carl Levin, former president of the Detroit City Council and a mainstream liberal Democrat, defeated incumbent Sen. Robert Griffin. R-



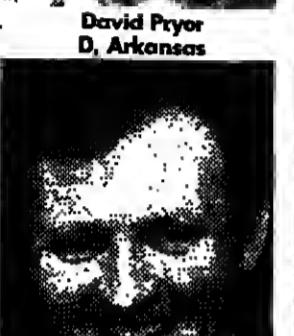
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D, Alabama



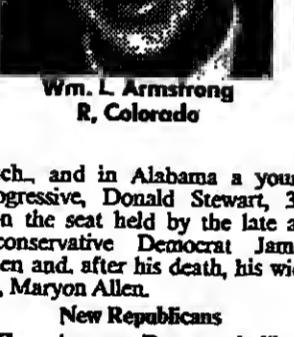
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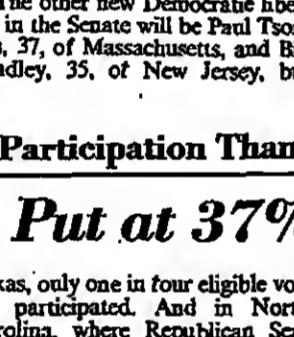
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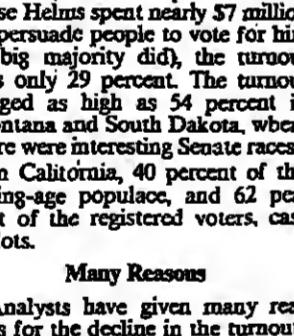
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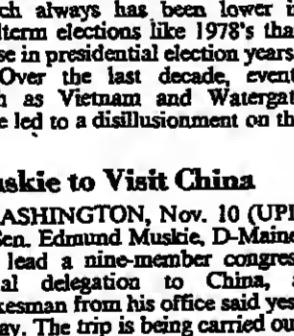
Wm. S. Cohen
R, Maine



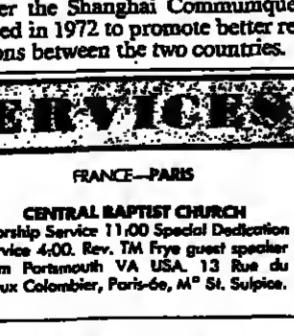
Rudy Boschwitz
R, Minnesota



Thad Cochran
R, Mississippi



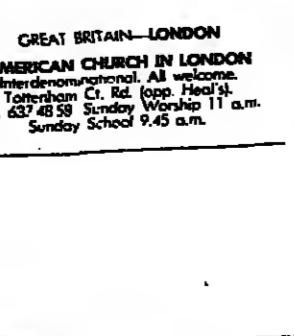
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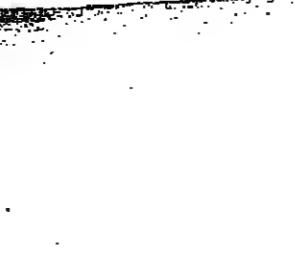
David Durenberger
R, Minnesota



Max Baucus
D, Montana



J.J. Exon
D, Nebraska



Gordon Humphrey
R, New Hampshire

Bill Bradley
D, New Jersey

Wm. L. Armstrong
R, Colorado

David Boren
D, Oklahoma

Larry Pressler
R, South Dakota

John Warner
R, Virginia

Alan K. Simpson
R, Wyoming

Carl Levin
D, Michigan

Howell Heflin
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Paul G. Tsongas
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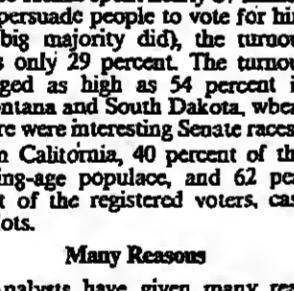
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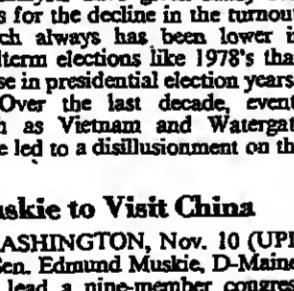
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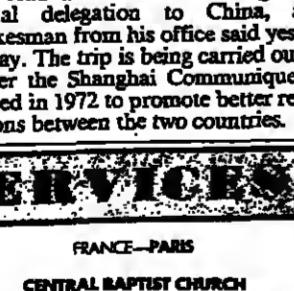
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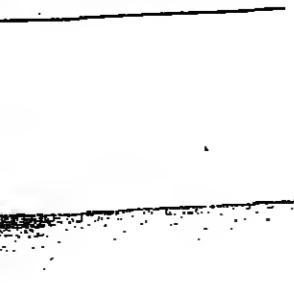
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Will It Fly Without Controls?

During two years of legislative combat, President Carter shied from a serious attack on inflation as one battle too many. Now that he faces double-digit inflation and bellwether labor negotiations in the oil-refining, trucking and auto industries, the president has finally acted. There is doubt that his package of "voluntary" wage-price guidelines, wage insurance and a stiff dose of fiscal and monetary restraint can work without a slide into recession. But given the alternatives, there should be little doubt that the risk is worth taking. Inaction would only guarantee recession, and a deeper one at that.

Until last month, the administration's exertions against inflation relied heavily on finger-crossing. The White House did propose limits on hospital costs, a delay for national health insurance and a lid on federal pay raises. Generally, however, inflation-fighting was subordinated to other objectives. Worthy but inflationary tax increases were at the core of Mr. Carter's energy and Social Security reforms. The dollar's purchasing power abroad was allowed to decline in the name of currency-market freedom. Politics led the president to accept a higher minimum wage, curbs on steel imports and larger dairy farm supports, all of which raised prices.

Clearly, the president was banking on luck — a bountiful grain harvest, OPEC price restraint, higher labor productivity, an improved foreign trade balance — and lost. Inflation, led by food prices, is running at more than 10 percent; it gives no signs of turning around on its own. In October the dollar's orderly retreat abroad turned into a rout, threatening more inflation at home. Without a sharp change in climate, labor contracts costing at least 10 percent more in 1979 seemed inevitable and they would lock the economy into another round of spiraling wages and prices.

Unfortunately, the president had run out of room for maneuver. The prospect of even higher inflation would soon have generated great pressure for the alternative that George Meany says he already favors: mandatory wage and price controls. These might work for a time, but at very high cost in inefficiency; they would enmesh the government in all business decisions and destroy the valuable workings of the marketplace. The other, more proven method for breaking inflation would be a long, nasty, deliberately arranged

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

recession that throws millions out of work and reduces the living standard of almost everyone else.

Hence Carter's about-face. In May he wrote off tax incentives as unpromising. The heart of the October plan is tax incentives — inflation insurance for workers who hold down wages. Throughout the summer he let the dollar slide against foreign currency and counseled the Federal Reserve Board against forcing up interest rates that would damage the construction industry. Now, he has done the opposite. His dollar rescue operation, to ease the cost of imports and the pressure within OPEC for higher oil prices, depends on the threat of large-scale government intervention in the foreign-exchange market. And the tough new monetary policy, to attract dollars from overseas and to cool down the domestic economy, is sure to raise mortgage loan rates and inhibit construction.

Can this program inhibit inflation without destroying jobs and growth? The White House hopes that budget and monetary restrictions will allow the wage-price guidelines to govern the big labor negotiations of 1979, thus holding down costs to consumers. Then, over the next few years, the guidelines are supposed to reduce public expectations of high inflation, thereby letting fiscal and monetary restraints hold down prices without a sharp decline in employment or profits.

At best, this would produce a growth rate of 2 to 3 percent (half the pace of the 1960s) and leave unemployment stuck around 6 percent. Many economists doubt that government pilots can achieve such a soft landing. Control of the money supply packs a delayed punch of uncertain force. No one really knows how much a steep rise in interest rates will slow down construction or corporate investment. The risks of overshooting the goal and pushing the economy into recession are substantial. Much depends on the skill and will of federal policy-makers.

We are haunted by might-have-beens. Carter was urged even before his inaugural to offer tax incentives for wage and price restraint. The chances of success on this path were certainly greater then. But hindsight is an indulgence. He had to grab whatever initiative he retains. It is better to accept the risk of a mild recession — zero growth and some increase in unemployment — than to blunder into 1979 with no choice except mandatory controls or a mini-depression.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Repressed Conscience

Alexander Podrabinek is, in a way, a lucky man. He is a young Russian medical assistant who was sent to Moscow in August for "deliberate fabrications which defame the Soviet system." This now familiar catch-all charge was occasioned by Podrabinek's book, "Punitive Medicine," a report on the "treatment" of Soviet dissenters. He is lucky because he was given only five years of internal exile.

In a recent article on the case in the New York Review of Books, Peter Reddaway, co-author of "Psychiatric Terror," observes that Podrabinek owes the relative mildness of the sentence to a vigorous international campaign on his behalf.

Yet Reddaway notes that some major Western organizations that might have been expected to speak out kept silent in the Podrabinek case. They include the American Psychiatric Association, despite the fact that it supported the World Psychiatric Association's 1977 resolution condemning "the systematic abuse of psychiatry for political purposes in the U.S.S.R." That action, although belated, was welcome both in principle and for its practical effects within the Soviet psychiatric establishment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Rejecting Women Priests

By rejecting women priests the Anglican clergy have stood up for the traditional way in which the Church of England is run. All conservatives, be they Christian or not, can take some comfort from this fact. The decision will come as a great disappointment to those women who have felt the call to serve God in the priesthood.

But we are entitled to ask: Would they have felt such a call but for the emergence of women's liberation? We doubt it. The church, which stands at the intersection of time and eternity, never should be a slave to fashion.

Moreover, all Christians must agree that Christian reunification ought to be a primary aim. The fact is that the ordination of women

The United States has moved cautiously on this issue for fear of undermining a six-year-old accord with the Russians on cooperation in medical research. But U.S. representatives have, commendably, resisted Soviet pressure to give Soviet psychiatry a clean bill, most recently at a meeting in Moscow last month. As a result, cooperation between the two countries on the study of schizophrenia remains minimal.

That price is not too high for the principle at stake. Even as this latest American-Soviet meeting was going on, a group of Russians who monitor Soviet compliance with the 1975 Helsinki accords gave reporters the names of 24 persons they know to be held in psychiatric hospitals for political reasons.

It is understandable that government officials may be inhibited from criticizing the Russians by a desire to continue cooperation on a range of medical problems, including cancer, heart disease, arthritis and influenza. But the free world's psychiatrists need suffer no such inhibitions; they have only their one discipline to worry about. We hope that in the interests of that discipline, and perhaps of their own mental health, they will not repress their outrage at repression.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 11, 1903

NEW YORK — At a recent dinner of the New York State Medical Association, the Rev. Merle Wright declared: "Where the prolongation of life is simply the prolongation of hopeless agony, it seems to me that it would be proper that such a patient should quietly, decently, modestly be allowed to end the suffering. Such a course would be a step . . . further away from barbarism." But Dr. George Shadry objected: "This would be savagery. Medical advances show that a case is not hopeless until the last vital spark is extinguished."

Fifty Years Ago

November 11, 1928

KYOTO — While this sacred city reverberated to the imperial 101-gun salute and priests of the ancient Shinto faith pronounced their rites, Hirohito, direct descendant of the sun god, mounted to the throne of Japan with his empress at his left hand. A priceless table was provided to bear the sacred jewels, sword and mirror, which form the three imperial treasures essential to any Japanese ruler. One million people outside the palace heard the new emperor pledge to cultivate the friendship of all nations and work for world peace.



Electing Leaders for the '80s

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — There is an advantage (coined here this very moment) after every election, the country is entitled to one week of hope.

For reasons amply discussed before the voting, this midterm election of 1978 seemed designed to test the faith of even the most fervent believer in such an aphorism.

But after wading conscientiously through the election returns, the campaign postmortems and the biographies of the new governors and members of congress, I am prepared to tell that indeed there may be one hopeful and important fact about what we have done. We have begun the process of electing a government for the 1980s.

A Continuation

Perhaps it would be more accurate to say that that process was pushed forward by last week's election, because it is a continuation and acceleration of what began in 1974 and 1976. The American people, almost without realizing it, have taken the Capitol building in Washington and the state capitals as well, turned them upside down, shaken out a lot of tired veterans, and replaced them with fresh young people with new ideas and energy.

Here is what happened last Tuesday. There were 35 Senate seats to be filled. Twenty of them went to new people. There were 36 governorships at stake. Again, 20 were won by nonincumbents. In the House of Representatives, with 435 members, at least 77 will be newcomers.

This kind of turnover rate is extraordinary, if not literally unprecedented. When the Senate meets in January, more than half

its members will be freshmen or sophomores, legislators who have served there no more than six years.

The story in the House is even more remarkable. Come January, just about half its members will have arrived there since 1974.

A Generation

The striking thing about these newcomers is not just their numbers but their age. The new governors elected last week average 49 years of age; the new senators, 43; the new members of the House, 40.

Those ages mean more if you think about the years they were born: 1929 for the average governor, 1935 for the typical senator; 1938 for the average new member of the House.

These men and women have few

if any memories of the Great Depression. World War II was a childhood experience for them. The typical new senator was a first-grader at the time of Pearl Harbor and just 10 years old when the atomic bomb was dropped.

To them, the experiences that have shaped American politics for the past two generations are matters for the history books. Their shaping experiences came in the period from the Korean War to Watergate. That simple fact probably tells more about the changes that are coming to Congress and the state capitals than any shift in party ratios or supposed alteration in the liberal-conservative balance.

Different Memories

When these newcomers face a decision on foreign policy, they will not think of analogies to Munich or even, necessarily, to the San Francisco conference founding the United Nations.

Letters

On the Beam

Re "Rights" Competition in Moscow Olympics," (IHT, Nov. 2):

Jonathan Power should be better informed about the purpose of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty. He is mistaken when he states that part of their job is to beam hostile criticism into Eastern Europe." RFE limits its broadcasts to Eastern Europe, whereas RL broadcasts to the Soviet Union. Furthermore, their purpose is not to air hostile criticisms or U.S. propaganda, but to give the people of these countries uncensored news.

In the Soviet Union, many non-Russian national groups not only rely on RL's broadcasts to give them the actual news, but also to air cultural programs concerning each of the nationalities. Such broadcasts are important for these people, especially in a country where "Soviet citizens still have no right to speak their mind, organize political and cultural groups or emigrate." At least Mr. Power is correct on the last statement.

KERIME SULTAN.

raised, and lived in the United States for 50 years, and have now lived for 10 years in Sweden; let me add that only economics keeps me from packing and returning to the United States.

A few hamburger shops may exist in the largest Swedish cities, but I have not seen a single drive-in hamburger place anywhere and I do not believe that any drive-in bank or theater exists here either.

The majority of these so-called hot dog kiosks serve a frankfurter with mashed potatoes, which does not remind me of the United States.

As for the reference to seven years of English in Swedish schools: Let me say that an American is told in no uncertain terms that is British English that is taught, and not American English, if they were two totally different languages.

Further, the sense of freedom in the United States is never more real than after living in this totally controlled society.

LENNART STENWALL.

Floby, Sweden.

Grieving

One might have expected that the English language would begin to deteriorate a little once Miss Janet Flanner left us.

But so soon?

Your obituary (IHT, Nov. 8) for this talented and meticulous journalist says she "pervaded" Paris, accumulating knowledge. And describes her reporting as "some of the most insightful."

I think it is sadful.

CARTER B. CORDNER.

Paris.

It Adds Up

President Sadat of Egypt, having rejected a 10-year, \$50 billion offer from the anti-Israel Arab states to repudiate the Camp David compromise with Israel, is now talking about a U.S. "Marshall Plan" for his country. Estimated cost: \$10 billion-\$15 billion.

As the late Republican leader of the Senate, Everett McKinley Dirksen, once remarked: "A billion here and a billion there soon adds up to money." And this is Jimmy Carter's point. Not later, when the Congress comes back in January, but now.

Began and Sadat have been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for a peace treaty they have not yet concluded. They are invited to receive it and explain it in Oslo early in December, but are holding out for certain "unresolved details," which means, among other things, support from the United States to conclude the deal.

INTERNATIONAL

Nyerere, Zimbabwe And the Alternatives

By Tom Wicker

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania — When President Julius Nyerere met with President Carter in the White House last year, Carter said forthrightly that he could not support an unelected government for Zimbabwe, as Rhodesia will be called when its black majority takes power.

"Mr. President," Nyerere replied, "I did not come here for that. If I wanted an unelected government in Zimbabwe I would have gone to Moscow for guns. And I would have got them."

"There was nothing in it,"

says, clapping his hands for emphasis. "Nothing, so I denounced it. Then, as if deprecating his own cause, he laughs and adds: "An' then my friend Joshua denounces me."

Front-Line Disarray

All this is part of a candid discussion of the disarray in which the front-line states — Tanzania, Zambia, Angola, Mozambique and Botswana — suddenly find themselves, as a result of the collapse of the Smith-Nkomo talks on Zambia's reopening of its border with Rhodesia. Front-line differences appear to be one reason Nyerere says that his hopes for a negotiated settlement in Rhodesia are fading.

A more fundamental reason is that he is convinced Ian Smith will never agree to a "reasonable settlement." With a wry smile, tickling the name off on his fingers, "Wilson, Douglas-Home, Kinnier" — he denounces those who have "defeated" by Smith because they expected him to be meek, "madness."

But he concedes that repelling Amin's invasion will seriously disrupt his "two priorities" — the liberation of southern Africa from white minority rule, and the development of Tanzania's own independence and prosperity, both formidable undertakings.

"But history has its own logic," he says quietly. "Our countries have to become free. The movement toward liberation will continue."

But Nyerere is not deluding himself about the possibility of the latter.

End This War Now

"The British and the Americans say they want a multiracial Zimbabwe," he says. "So do I. But they won't accept the method necessary for a multiracial solution to end this war now." Again the hand slaps the table, but now the name of Julius Nyerere is only two alternatives.

He readily concedes that it was he, among the front-line leaders, who most strongly opposed the recent secret talks — sponsored by Zambia and Nigeria — between Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith and Joshua Nkomo, the two leaders of the black nationalist Patriotic Front.

In Zambia, Nyerere is frequently

really going to make the hard decisions necessary to fight inflation, whether he is merely going to do it about it.

At present he is in danger of compromising with everybody, satisfying nobody. He is "restraining" the defense budget but not enough to restrain the rate of inflation very much. Indeed, his press conference he stood by his proposal for all NATO countries to increase their defense spending 3 percent a year above the inflation rate. And it is interesting that, in the mid-term election, the entire mid-term election, there is no account of the defense budget, and no informed debate about a strategic arms agreement with the Soviet Union, which is likely to be the central foreign policy issue of 1979.

Nevertheless, the president will go into the new year with roughly the same majorities he had in the second session of the 95th Congress and with more popular support and personal confidence. But the mid-term election is quite different.

A Respite

Everybody seems to want a respite from someone else's budget, and this is what he looks at the demands when he looks at the demands for more federal money to finance what he wants, peace and solvency of such places as New York City, Egypt and Israel.

Fortunately he has a respite now for thinking and a better grasp of what he can and cannot do for a long time since he entered the White House, but he still has to make up his mind about a strategic arms agreement with the Soviet Union, which is likely to determine not only the trend of events in the next two years but Carter's political future thereafter.

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Labor Leader Assails President's Economics**Meany Sees Conservatism, Carter Defeat**

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (NYT) — George Meany, organizing labor's chief spokesman, said yesterday that President Carter was "the most conservative president I have seen in my lifetime," and that Tuesday's elections results indicated that Mr. Carter might not be re-elected in 1980.

At a luncheon meeting with reporters, Mr. Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, accused the president of designing economic policies that would fight inflation by creating higher unemployment.

The labor leader, who is 84, said that the elections confirmed that there was a conservative trend in the country and that labor's chances for obtaining favorable legislation from Congress had been diminished. But he did not rule out the possibility that the labor federation might seek revisions in the national labor law next year. A bill to change the labor law was defeated by a Senate filibuster this summer.

Greater Ideological Shift

Other labor officials interviewed also expressed concern about union prospects in the new Congress and agreed that there was a greater ideological change than indicated by the shift of a few votes from the Democratic to the Republican column.

Mr. Meany and other labor leaders expressed satisfaction over the defeat in Missouri of a proposed "right-to-work" law that would prohibit contracts that require workers to join unions after they are employed. About 20 states now have such laws. It was believed that if such a measure were adopted in Missouri, a fairly strong union state, then many other states would rush to follow suit.

Mr. Carter, at a news conference in Kansas City, Mo., said yesterday that he had "a minimal, at least, degree of support" from Mr. Meany for his economic policies, adding that the labor leader had not rejected his proposed voluntary wage and price standard and had encouraged union officials to cooperate if it met their needs.

The president also said he had no intention of adopting the mandatory wage and price controls proposed by Mr. Meany.

No Sign of Cooperation

However, Mr. Meany, who has been feuding off-and-on with Mr. Carter virtually since the president took office, yesterday showed no indication of any willingness to cooperate with the administration's economic program.

He said that the effect of the president's anti-inflation program so far has been "zilch" and that so

ture gains would probably be made only by raising the unemployment rate.

As far as the results of Tuesday's election are concerned, Mr. Meany said, "Carter turned out very poorly in terms of 1980."

Mr. Meany said that the labor

federation would not take part in Democratic activities and would not attend the party's mid-term conference in Memphis next month, but added that individual unions would send representatives.

In a comment considered somewhat surprising by several repor-

ters, Mr. Meany also said he was not disturbed by the sharp declines in union membership in recent years.

"That is not the measure of our success," he said. "The measure of our success is what we do for our members, and for nonmembers as well."

Carter Signs New Overseas Tax Law

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (IHT) — President Carter this week signed into law a comprehensive revision of the taxation of Americans abroad, which will replace the current income ex-

clusion with a series of special deductions.

The measure, approved by Mr. Carter hours before the midnight Wednesday deadline, also provides that income earned in 1977 be taxed under the pre-1976 law, which allows taxpayers abroad a \$20,000 income exclusion (\$25,000 for Americans working overseas more than three years).

For income earned in 1978, taxpayers can choose between the provisions of the new law and

those of the 1976 Tax Reform Act. Income earned in 1979 and thereafter will be taxed under the new law.

The Internal Revenue Service will issue instructions to those taxpayers who have either filed for 1977 or need to file amended returns, but these have not yet been made public. However, there are reports that the Nov. 15 filing deadline will be again extended to allow taxpayers additional time to get their returns to the IRS.

Along with its deferral of the 1976 Tax Act provisions, the new law, passed just before Congress adjourned in mid-October, includes special deductions for housing, education, cost-of-living, home leave, hardship posts and moving expenses.

Says He Did Not Know

Arms-Control Appointee Was in Anti-SALT Group

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (WP) — President Carter's chosen appointee to be director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency was a member for three months earlier this year of a national organization set up to "stop SALT-2" no grounds that the expected strategic arms limitation treaty with the Soviet Union will "lock the U.S. into military inferiority."

This brief affiliation of Lt. Gen. George Seignious with the American Security Council's "Coalition for Peace Through Strength" is causing concern among administration officials responsible for confirming his name to the Senate for confirmation.

According to some official sour-

ces, the possibility of controversy arising from Gen. Seignious' membership in the anti-treaty group may cause the White House to withhold an interim appointment which Gen. Seignious has requested to allow him to assume his duties before Congress returns in January.

Gen. Seignious, interviewed by telephone from his office as president of The Citadel, a Charleston, S.C., military academy, Tuesday described his membership in the coalition as a result of administrative errors. He said he did not know at the time he joined that the organization opposed the strategic arms treaty.

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By Jonathan Power

Variously described as a senior adviser to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and as Moscow's No. 1 American-watcher, the precise influence of Georgi Arbatov is a question of some debate. Some see him, alongside Anatoly Dobrynin, the Soviet Ambassador to Washington, as no more than the key source of information on the United States for the Politburo. Others see him in a larger light — a policy-maker who would carry a degree of influence in comparative terms somewhere between Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's security assistant, and Marshall Shulman, the Soviet-affairs adviser to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. By his own score Mr. Arbatov sees Mr. Brezhnev privately three or four times a year and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko more regularly, perhaps monthly. To still others he is a source of "disinformation" — the Soviet Union's sophisticated propaganda voice who briefs Western journalists and parliamentarians in gentle tones that belie the true nature of the harsh self-interest of Soviet power.

Whatever the truth is, and no one outside the Soviet Union can have more than an informed guess, the interview below is in a number of respects unusual.

It was begun over lunch in a Moscow restaurant and continued in Mr. Arbatov's office at the Institute of

the USA and Canada, of which he is the director, until 7:30 in the evening. An hour was spent the following day tying together loose ends. Altogether I recorded five hours of conversation. It was on the record, done without notes on Mr. Arbatov's part, and without notice of questions. He answered every question I put to him. I mention this because the number of occasions on which high Soviet officials have been interviewed in this way at this length is exceedingly rare. In fact it is the most detailed interview of its kind in recent years.

Parts of it could be considered as "disinformation" — an attempt to present the Soviet case in its best wrapping — for example, his comments on human rights. But other parts of it certainly do not accord with that view of his role. On China, to take the most significant part of the interview, he is spelling out for the first time an important development in Soviet foreign policy. If the West pursues its relationship with China beyond a certain point, he said, then there is no place for detente, not even for SALT.

This suggests that Mr. Arbatov is close to the center of Soviet power and is trusted to handle the most delicate assignments.

Mr. Power is a columnist for the International Herald Tribune.

Moscow's No. 1 American-Watcher Keeps Wary Eye on U.S.-China Ties

Jonathan Power — There is a growing consensus among Western defense analysts that during the last 15 years the military balance has shifted in favor of the U.S.S.R. You must be aware that this shift couldn't have occurred without self-imposed restraint by the United States, and I wonder what that tells you.

Georgi Arbatov — I don't agree with the second part of your question, but I agree with the first. Really during 15 years the balance of power has changed, but if you make such comparisons you must always try to understand the time span you have chosen. Fifteen years ago it was '63. The U.S. were in the middle of a tremendous jump of strategic forces, a program undertaken by Robert McNamara under guise of this alleged missile gap. The number of missiles increased maybe ten times. This program was finished I think in '65 or '66. Of course we had no way out but to reach approximately the same level. We couldn't agree with U.S. military superiority. We were for parity. And I think that part of the problem now is that the United States are unwilling to accept not the non-existent Soviet superiority but the principle of parity. And there was no self-restraint on the American part recently — just the opposite. The U.S. deployed during this time MIRVs and Trident, were developing Cruise missiles, neutron bombs and other weapons systems. At the same time I would like to stress it is our policy not to try to seek or to achieve military superiority.

Q. — That's a very safe answer. But who would you say now has got the president's ear on the issues of East-West relations, Mr. Vance or Mr. Brzezinski?

A. — About Brzezinski you know that he has not a very brilliant reputation in this country, but in my view he cannot be their source of foreign policy. Maybe at times he can be more of an indicator of foreign policy, the amount of elbow room he gets at a given moment, maybe he can indicate what those who decide American policy want from their policy. In general, I think that the Department of State has more of the long-term influence on foreign policy, more than the President's assistant, although I don't understand Brzezinski's position. It can be rather important.

Q. — Many of Western analysts looking at the discussion of mutual and balanced force reductions (MBFR) in Vienna argue that there is no parity in central Europe. They wonder whether the Soviet Union would be prepared to consider asymmetrical cuts.

A. — I have noticed that serious Western analysts have never questioned whether there is parity with the Soviet Union. But they say that in a few years, if the present trend continues, the Soviet Union will then have superiority. But I think that the framework which already is emerging in Vienna is an answer to that. We can even brush aside the present disputes about how many troops or tanks both sides have now because our proposal is to have an equal number of troops on both sides. You mentioned asymmetrical reductions. If we translate it into human language this means simply that the Soviet Union must reduce more than the West. We do not like this idea, but even this is irrelevant if we can come to an agreement now to have an equal number of troops.

Q. — The economic development of Siberia is the next big step for the Soviet Union on the economic front. Is this going to make it more important to have intensive economic and political cooperation with the West?

A. — You know we will develop Siberia anyway. At the same time, of course, cooperation with the West as well as cooperation with our allies and friends from socialist countries can speed up this development and can really make it easier. The more developed our country becomes the more it can realize for the international division of labor. We are for the international division of labor. We want to participate much more in world trade, in different kinds of cooperation, technological and economic. I think it really can become a significant part of detente.

Q. — Zbigniew Brzezinski said to me when he talked to me last year that "the fact of the matter is that if we used all our nuclear weapons and the Russians used all their nuclear weapons about 10 percent of humanity would be killed." I know from a speech that Mr. Brezhnev made that there was some anger here about that remark. I wonder what your personal reaction to it was.

A. — The first thing, 10 percent is a lot of people. It means about 450 million people, which approximately is the population of the United States and the Soviet Union together. I think even this number of people is a prohibitive price for practically any purpose for which a war could be waged. The second thing I would say is that the number 10 percent is simply a guess, a very rough guess and many people whom I know, who write about it and talk about it would not agree with this estimate. Many scientists and specialists give quite different estimates — even the possibility that a nuclear exchange would simply make very dim the prospects of survival of humanity itself. And my third comment would be that I was struck, I would say, by the style and the form of this answer to your question in your interview. It was really a very sinister declaration when you take into account that it was made by one of the high officials of the U.S. government. You could of course take it as a personal opinion of Mr. Brzezinski, but I can see that it somehow confirms my impression that not all Americans realize we have no alternative to peaceful co-existence in this nuclear age.

Q. — If we could turn now to a different subject, I would like to ask you some questions about American politics. Who do you think holds the bal-

ance of power in Carter's administration as far as foreign policy is concerned?

A. — We have undertaken at our institute a short study in retrospect of the presidents of the United States we remember, let's say beginning with Eisenhower. The conclusion was that the first two years of presidency do not show in a single case what the policy of a given man would be. Some of them pursued a better policy than you could have thought judging from the first two years. Some of them disappointed us in this respect. I tell you this because I'm really very reluctant to come to any final conclusion about the policies of the Carter administration. What would be a safer assumption now, I think, is to say that the holder of the balance of power in Carter's administration is the president himself.

Q. — That's a very safe answer. But who would you say now has got the president's ear on the issues of East-West relations, Mr. Vance or Mr. Brzezinski?

A. — About Brzezinski you know that he has not a very brilliant reputation in this country, but in my view he cannot be their source of foreign policy. Maybe at times he can be more of an indicator of foreign policy, the amount of elbow room he gets at a given moment, maybe he can indicate what those who decide American policy want from their policy. In general, I think that the Department of State has more of the long-term influence on foreign policy, more than the President's assistant, although I don't understand Brzezinski's position. It can be rather important.

Q. — Many of the present senior staff of the American administration are products of the Vietnam generation. How do you think the lessons of Vietnam affect their positions on U.S. foreign policy?

A. — I want to be understood correctly. I understand that it is a very natural thing that you have your opinion about our institutions and we have ours. Both sides are free to express their opinions. This is the world we live in and I see no way to change the situation. But what would be the U.S. reaction, let us say, if our parliamentary delegation comes to the United States and organizes clandestinely or semi-clandestinely some meetings with the families of the Wounded Knee, with the Indians who fought at Wounded Knee or with the Weathermen or a leader of Black Panthers? And if our journalists would be in constant touch with them, take their material and republish it here, bring them some money, messages, hints. I'm sure it would create an uproar in the United States. But what I told you is that the regular practice of Americans, and not only Americans here.

Q. — The French Communist Party has had a setback in this year's general election. Do you think the European Communist Parties in France, Italy and Spain stand a hope of coming to power or sharing power in their respective countries in the near future?

A. — Well as far as coming to power I don't see the situation ripe yet in any of these countries, where it can happen in the near future. But the sharing of power, I think that unofficially it is already happening.

Q. — You are talking about Italy?

A. — Italy, for instance.

Q. — Anywhere else?

A. — No not — well in France it is different but it is also an important political force. It is an important political force in Finland.

Q. — The French Communist Party has had a setback in this year's general election. Do you think the European Communist Parties in France, Italy and Spain stand a hope of coming to power or sharing power in their respective countries in the near future?

A. — I don't see any connection between these two events, because what we consider necessary to make our border with China safe we have already done. So we'll look upon the benefits which we'll realize from an arms control agreement as an opportunity to facilitate our economic development and the solution of some other problems. If the Chinese threat rises, if they become more aggressive in their attitudes and increase in substantial terms their military force, then we will be obliged to take measures anyway, with or without SALT. Our people, I'm sure, in this case will fully understand that such measures are really necessary.

Q. — But is an agreement on the limitations of strategic arms particularly important to the Soviet Union because it would then release pressure on the European front and allow it to concentrate its military resources on China?

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Q. — Marx, in his wildest imagination, would never have dreamt of the two big Marxist powers caught up in this relationship of conflict.

A. — It's now a very long time since the Chinese have based their policies on anything resembling Marxism. There is a very nationalistic policy. There were, of course, people in the Chinese Communist Party who were real Marxists.

Q. — So that's like Khrushchev selling rockets to Cuba, I suppose?

A. — Well I'm not sure that he sold them.

Q. — Transferred them.

A. — But anyway I think a closer example would be our selling rockets to Northern Ireland, although we can sympathize with the cause.

Q. — It would be a bit more like sending

rockets to Cuba.

A. — Well it would be — anyway I think that you have to make the crucial decision: if you want to build the bridge across the river, along the river? What international situation do you want to create in this dangerous nuclear age? Do you really want to have real, firm guarantees against a catastrophe, against a holocaust? I think we need more than 100 percent guarantees because the risk is so great. If you want detente in Europe let's say, if you want an arms reduction in Europe, you will be very unwise and very inconsistent and even self-defeating if at the same time you try to fan up dangers in our situations in another part of the world.

Q. — What did you think of Zbigniew Brzezinski's statement earlier this year that the Vietnamese-Cambodian clashes represented the first case of a proxy war between the Soviet Union and China?

A. — Well, this is nonsense. Because the situation is different. We don't want to wage any war directly or by proxies with China. Chinese policy towards Cambodia is directed against Vietnam. For those people in the West who are fond of human rights Cambodia reveals just what influence the Chinese exert if they have an influence in a country. There is outright genocide.

U.S. Seizing Fewer Aliens Who Get Past Border

Aggressive-Search Policy Reported Easing

By Christopher Dickey

WASHINGTON (WP) — The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service has quietly abandoned its policy of aggressively searching out illegal aliens within the United States, according to sources within the agency.

The extensive raids on businesses and restaurants, the sweeps of whole blocks in ethnic neighborhoods, the random questioning of persons with foreign accents or appearance are now largely "things of the past," in the words of a U.S. immigration official.

"If they could," the president of the INS Council (AFL-CIO), which represents 5,300 INS employees, said with asperation recently, the service's administrators would "just all-out effort to stop the illegal entry into the United States of . . . foreigners who don't have visas."

Nationwide Drop

Recent court decisions making it more difficult to search for, and question, suspected illegals, and congressional inaction on the Carter administration's proposed reforms of the immigration laws have further complicated the situation. It is in the face of this philosophical and legal snarl that Mr. Castillo has made such major revisions in the immigration service's priorities.

The result of this change has been a decline of approximately 16 percent in the number of illegal immigrants apprehended nationwide, except at the borders, from 221,000

in fiscal 1977 to an estimated 185,000 in fiscal 1978. Apprehensions at the Mexican border, where most illegal immigrants enter the United States, have increased during the last year, from 81,200 to 862,000.

Within the immigration service, according to many employees, morale is at a low. Part of the problem has to do with pay cuts and attempts by the Office of Management and Budget to take the Border Patrol away from the INS and transfer it to the Treasury, which handles customs inspections.

But many also blame Mr. Castillo and his deputy, Mario Noto, for not allowing them to enforce the laws that exist. J.B. Hillard, president of the INS Council, said that around the country there is a mood of intense frustration among many INS investigators.

"If you're being held back from doing everything you can do while the problem is increasing — it certainly is not decreasing — all you have is more and more people coming into the country with less and less likelihood of being apprehended and deported," Mr. Hillard said.

Hispanic and other immigrant organizations have attacked Mr. Castillo and the Carter administration for putting too much emphasis on enforcement and too little on what they consider the only solution to the problem — to help create jobs and better living conditions in countries such as Mexico, where most illegal immigrants come from.

Q. — If we could turn now to a different subject, I would like to ask you some questions about American politics. Who do you think holds the bal-

ance of power in Carter's administration as far as foreign policy is concerned?

Q. — Would you like to see the Communist Party of Italy, with its present leadership, enter the government?

A. — Well as a Communist I would like to see them coming to power of course, and in general I would like them to have as much success as possible.

Q. — You don't think with the kind of critical relationship they have towards the Communist Party of the Soviet Union that to have a Communist Party of that style in power, with the position and voice that that would give it, that it would make a negative contribution to the growth of the communism you believe in?

A. — No I don't think so. You know it is our belief and our position that each Communist Party has the right to search for its own ways in their tactics and their political struggle. And in the methods and forms of building the new society once they are in power. It is actually not a theoretical fact, you know. Would you care to study Bulgaria, Hungary and Poland and Czechoslovakia and Germany — they all have some differences. We have more complicated history of relations with Yugoslavia. Sometimes there is mutual criticism, but I think it is good that there is a socialist Yugoslavia, and it doesn't inflict harm on us. You know if countries become socialist and they will experiment in some new methods — if they are successful, we will eagerly learn from them. If they are not successful, we will regret it. We will have the right as we have now to discuss experiences with each other with a spirit of goodwill. (Of course I don't speak about the vicious attacks we get from China.) I don't think it will undermine socialism, it will only serve the good of socialism if they fare well. If they have wise policies, if they understand well the national peculiarities of their country which make them search for these new forms but at the same time understand some general principles — not simply theoretical principles — but the general trends which are there in economic construction and many other fields.

Q. — You mentioned China. How great a military threat does China represent to the U.S.S.R.?

A. — I would say that we have no inferiority feeling — we are not scared by China, but you can't simply brush it away. This is a country with almost a billion people — a country I think with the biggest army in the world and the country whose rulers proclaim that war is inevitable and detente is only an attempt to fool people. So you have to be serious about it, having as we do thousands of kilometers of common border with such a country.

Q. — But is an agreement on the limitations of strategic arms particularly important to the Soviet Union because it would then release pressure on the European front and allow it to concentrate its military resources on China?

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A. — Well I'm not sure that he sold them.

Q. — Transferred them.

A. — But anyway I think a closer example would be our selling rockets to Northern Ireland, although we can sympathize with the cause.

Q. — It would be a bit more like sending

rockets to Cuba.

A. — Well it would be — anyway I think that you have to make the crucial decision: if you want to build the bridge across the river, along the river? What international situation do you want to create in this dangerous nuclear age? Do you really want to have real, firm guarantees against a catastrophe, against a holocaust? I think we need more than 100 percent guarantees because the risk is so great. If you want detente in Europe let's say, if you want an arms reduction in Europe, you will be very unwise and very inconsistent and even self-defeating if at the same time you try to fan up dangers in our situations in another part of the world.

Q. — What did you think of Zbigniew Brzezinski's statement earlier this year that the Vietnamese-Cambodian clashes represented the first case of a proxy war between the Soviet Union and China?

Nicaraguan Assails Carter**Somoza Says U.S. Cutting Loans to Force Him Out**

MANAGUA, Nov. 10 (UPI) — President Anastasio Somoza said that the Carter administration has suspended assistance loans to Nicaragua in an attempt to force him to resign.

"The latest is that I understand everything [loans] is suspended," the 53-year-old Gen. Somoza told newsmen yesterday at his windowless, concrete presidential office known as "the bunker." He said: "Every loan facility that the United States government could give Nicaragua, they have suspended because of the troubles we had in September."

At that time the Sandinista Lib-

eration Front guerrillas led a nationwide uprising to overthrow Gen. Somoza but the National Guard crushed the rebellion in two weeks of fighting. At least 1,500 persons were killed.

Gen. Somoza did not reveal the amount of the loans and U.S. Embassy officials had no comment. Gen. Somoza said the loans would have been granted for educational, nutritional and road construction programs.

White House Accused

"I feel there are people in the Carter administration who have thought that they could overthrow me. They have tried to overthrow me, overthrow my government," Gen. Somoza said.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman said all military assistance to Nicaragua had been suspended and that "we are not processing new economic assistance applications from Nicaragua because we do not want to do anything to constrict us favor one group or another."

Diplomatic sources here earlier this week said that the United States is now convinced that the only solution to the Nicaraguan crisis is Gen. Somoza's resignation. However, Gen. Somoza reiterated yesterday that he will not step down until his term ends in 1981.

Joseph Stabile, 50, resigned from his bureau and turned in his badge and gun shortly before entering the city plea before U.S. District Court Judge Thomas Platt.

Stabile was indicted in mid-September on two charges that he lied out cash he allegedly took several years ago to quash gambling charges against John Caputo, a member of a New York organized crime family. That was just 10 days before the five-year statute of limitations for perjury ran.

He was indicted again Monday six counts of conspiracy and obstruction of justice growing out of same investigation.

In return for the one-count guilty plea, the other seven felony charges against him were dropped. He faces possible five-year prison term.

Sabotage of 3 U.S. Generators**May Cost Millions in Lost Power**

DENVER, Nov. 10 — Three of the world's largest electrical generators have been sabotaged at Grand Coulee Dam, keystone of the Pacific Northwest's power system, in a series of incidents that could cost the federal government millions of dollars, authorities said yesterday.

The FBI confirmed that it was investigating the "willful damage" to the three 700-megawatt turbine-generators — each capable of meeting the electrical needs of a city the size of Portland, Ore. — at the \$500 million Bureau of Reclamation power plant project in eastern Washington state.

A government source said circumstances suggest that it was an inside job.

Robert Mueller, the project's construction engineer, said it appeared that "someone had intentionally gouged" into 19 of the generators' coils over a period of several days, damaging at least half of them beyond repair.

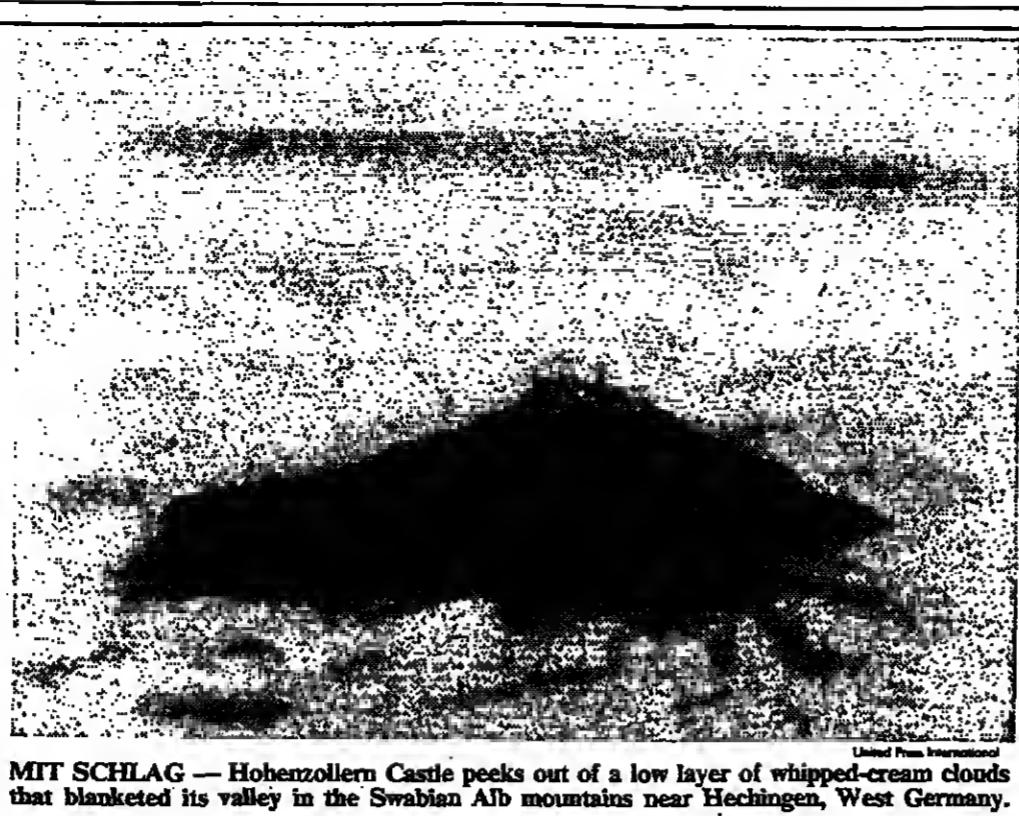
Another project spokesman said an instrument such as a small crowbar or chisel apparently was used to inflict the damage.

Each generator has a rotor 61-feet in diameter. The generators have been described as the largest in the world. One had been in service for several weeks and was shut for maintenance when it was damaged. Another was due to go into service in December, and the third was to start operation next year.

Donald Duck, deputy assistant commissioner at the reclamation bureau's Denver Engineering Center, said it would cost about \$30,000 to replace each of the damaged coils, but he said the biggest expense would be the lost production of electricity.

Project officials calculated the cost of lost production at \$17,000 a day per generator. This means if one generator is out of commission for three months — as authorities estimated at least one would be — the cost would exceed \$1.5 million.

© Los Angeles Times

**Thousands of Endangered Species Exported****Illegal Trade in Wild Animals Charged**

MORGES, Switzerland, Nov. 10 (AP) — Huge numbers of endangered species of animals are being exported illegally to Europe and the United States, a worldwide conservation group charged yesterday.

A source close to the government said a three-man international mediation team trying to find a negotiated solution already had asked him to resign. But the president denied the report.

In another development, about 200 students peacefully took over the administration buildings at the private Central American University

in Managua yesterday to protest a government decision to cut off funds to the National University in Leon, 75 miles northwest of Managua.

The funds were withdrawn two weeks ago after Gen. Somoza said the civil uprising had dried up reserves. "We all have to pay for this party," he emphasized.

The report notes, include Thailand, Panama and Sierra Leone. Among importers are the United States and Belgium, which the report describes as Europe's main center of illicit wild-life traffic.

The report adds that, once in Belgium, animals are freely traded with other members of the European community, many of which have signed and ratified the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

The convention came into force in 1973 and signatories include West Germany, Britain, the Netherlands and the United States.

From Bangkok

The report says that much of the illegal traffic into Brussels comes from Bangkok, while huge numbers of baby chimpanzees have been exported to the United States from Sierra Leone.

The local revolutionary committee has appealed to the government to take steps to protect the population.

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Around the Galleries

The Nudes of Bernadette Kelly

Paris

Bernadette Kelly, Galerie le Bateau Lavoir, 16 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to January.

A real painter is always a surprise, partly because it is such a rare thing, and partly because one can sense in such a painter's works the disproportion between means used and results obtained. Bernadette Kelly paints nudes, always women, and life, in a space and light that are astonishingly persuasive. How on earth does she bring it off, one wonders, and one's surprise is echoed in the charming expression of Jean Clair's catalog text: "Sans doute faut-il, comme on dit, ne douter de rien," he writes in a positive sense, one must not doubt be full of a sort of candid unawareness and pure confidence in order to paint, as this young woman does. Kelly's talent is not the brilliant kind that imposes even its faults to a sort of supercilious chutzpah, rather it charms and persuades by its sheer rightness, and by the authentic mood the conjures up through flesh and time and light and space.

* * *

Dodeigne, Galerie Jean Leroy, 37 Rue Quincampoix, Paris 3, to Dec. 9.

Dodeigne sculptures were the highlight of the recent FIAC, and the gallery that presented them has arranged an exhibition of them on its own premises. What was said about Dodeigne's work in these columns during the FIAC applies equally to this show: His huge stone boulders still stand like manifestations of sentiments in the depths of the stone itself. There are also a couple of female nudes of equal quality, in which the inner tenderness of the flesh is admirably expressed.

* * *

For Blanc and Fil de Fer, Plateau Beaubourg, Paris 4, to Dec. 4.

Seventy tons of railway cars stranded on 50 meters of track just in front of Beaubourg are the showrooms of an exhibition, conceived by the Children's Workshop at Beaubourg, that will subsequently tour towns and villages of France. Inside is the first display of what can be described as "tanks," "Abras" for any object made out of discarded tin cans or steel drums. The word originated in World War II with the carcasses of tanks the Africa Korps and the Allies left strewn through North African deserts. But "tanks" is a far wider phenomenon, revealing a resourcefulness bred of extreme poverty. More than 200 tons from all over the world are assembled here, including a selection of tin-can sculptures by Roto and Roto, a former French farmer who used to sell them on market days, and who four years ago began devoting himself to his craft fulltime. The show is designed to appeal to children in a mildly didactic way. There are slide projections and a team of young people who are there to talk matters over with young visitors.

* * *

Indian Art of the Amazon, Galerie Urubamba, 4 Rue de la Bûcherie, Paris 5, to Nov. 18.

Authentic feather and basketware of the Amazon basin. The feather friezes are often of great delicacy. The gallery also has a bookshop that appears to have become a clearinghouse for all things relevant to the subject in France.

* * *

Francois Lalanne, Galerie la Hune, 14 Rue de l'Abbaye, Paris 6, to Nov. 30.

Francois Lalanne and his wife are both well known for their zoomorphic furniture. The show is devoted to the husband, showing prints — sometimes heightened with watercolor — that are typical of his special form of fantasy. The chateau on the hill is a rhinoceros, the fire destroying that house is a tiger, the land takes on human and animal forms in a clever and amusing graphic style.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

London

Bernard Meninsky 1891/1950, Belgrave Gallery, 17 Motcomb Street, London S.W.1, to Nov. 24.

Meninsky was often sick and often sad, a lonely person beset by doubts about the quality of his work. He need not have been, for

* * *

Galerie Slim, 94 rue Saint-Denis, Paris 233.75.69.

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From noon to 8 p.m. except Sunday.

* * *

Galerie Mermoz, 9-10 rue Jean-Mermoz, 6359.82.44.

PRECOLUMBIAN ART

6 rue Jean-Mermoz, 6359.82.44.

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Galerie Lefèvre, 14 rue Saint-Denis, Paris 233.75.69.

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Impressionism and Expressionism

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Dec. 6th/7th

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On View: Nov. 23 to Dec. 5, except Nov. 26 & Dec. 3, 1978

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NYSE Closing Prices November 10

Trade Talks Remain at Impasse

By Paul Lewis

BRUSSELS, Nov. 10 (NYT) — The five-year-old trade-freezing negotiations between the United States and other Western industrial nations going on in Geneva remained engaged in a congressionally induced political crisis today after chief U.S. trade negotiator Robert Strauss failed to persuade Western European negotiators to bring the talks to conclusion.

As a result, European sources here predict that it will probably be impossible to bring this so-called Tokyo Round of negotiations to a successful conclusion next month, President Carter and other Western leaders agreed at their Bonn summit meeting in July, and as the United States still wants, instead, the chances are that the talks will now drag on into February or March next year.

The latest crisis to hit the Tokyo Round was caused by the failure of the ongoing U.S. Congress to extend President Carter's authority to waive imposition of countervailing duties on subsidized foreign imports before it recessed last month.

As a result, President Carter will be obliged to slap additional duties on some \$700 million worth of U.S.

Strauss Makes Little Headway

imports next Jan. 3 when his waiver authority expires unless he can find some hitherto unnoticed loophole in the law. About \$400 million worth of these imports come from Paris, though apparently without much success.

At worst, imposition of these duties could wreck the entire Tokyo Round negotiations by provoking Europe to retaliate and plunging the Western industrial countries into a new trade war. Already France has proposed suspending the Geneva negotiations altogether in protest against Congress' behaviour. But last night EEC Commission president Roy Jenkins told Mr. Strauss that West Europe is sticking to its previously announced refusal to conclude the Tokyo Round until the new Congress has renewed the president's waiver authority.

"Nothing has changed and nothing is likely to change," a high European official commented after the meeting. "We have some problems that continue and we will continue to try to deal with them." Mr.

Dollar Posts Broad Gains In Light Trading Session

LONDON, Nov. 10 (AP-DJ) — The dollar advanced against major currencies in light trading today but nevertheless finished below the levels of last Friday, despite substantial support by central banks during the week.

Estimates from dealers and other sources indicate that central banks may have absorbed \$5-to-\$6 billion since the Carter administration announced measures to protect the dollar on Nov. 1. Thus, it would appear that up to 20 percent of the \$30 billion of foreign currencies committed for support of the dollar may have been spent already.

Dealers said this development shows the determination of central bankers and U.S. authorities in particular to bring a halt to the dollar's decline. However, many dealers also contend that the huge sales of dollars demonstrate a great deal of skepticism among corporate treasurers, bankers and institutional money managers about the possibility of the dollar reaching a genuine turning point.

In today's trading, the dollar edged higher against the Deutsche mark to 1.8860 from 1.8855. It rose to 188.50 yen from 187.90 but was below last Friday's 189.05. However, after rising to 1.6290 Swiss francs from 1.6250, the dollar fin-

ished the week at slightly above last Friday's 1.6163.

Elsewhere, the dollar moved up to 4.3063 French francs from 4.2938 while sterling fell to 1.9665 from \$1.9725. The Canadian dollar was little changed at 85.33 U.S. cents.

In the bullion market, gold prices continued to decline, ending the day at about \$207.25 an ounce, down \$2.75 from yesterday.

Also indicated that Japan and the United States will reach a firm agreement on agricultural products, including liberalization of key commodities, possibly by the end of the month.

Terms were not disclosed.

Ushiba Sees Accord

TOKYO, Nov. 10 (AP-DJ) — The Tokyo Round will not be concluded by the Dec. 15 deadline but a substantial agreement will be reached by Christmas, Japan's minister for external economic affairs, Nobuhiko Ushiba, said in an interview with the Mainichi Daily News today.

He also indicated that Japan and the United States will reach a firm agreement on agricultural products, including liberalization of key commodities, possibly by the end of the month.

Ushiba Sees Accord

— A top Ford Motor Co. official raises the possibility that the automaker, despite past denials, paid \$889,000 to get a \$30-million contract in Indonesia, according to court papers filed by New York lawyer Roy Cohn.

Mr. Cohn is acting for some Ford shareholders who, earlier this year, filed a suit principally against Henry Ford 2d, chairman, and the company, charging that Ford Motor paid a bribe and that Mr. Ford, authorized it. The accusations were denied by the company at the time.

Among papers filed is a purported confidential memorandum carrying the signature of Henry Note Jr., Ford vice president and general

counsel. In it, he allegedly says Ford personnel agreed to give an Indonesian general \$1 million in connection with Ford's \$30-million contract in 1975 — and to include an additional \$889,000 in a subcontract with Elmusa, an Indonesian government agency.

The Note memo, dated April 6 this year, says the \$1 million was not paid but that the full amount in the Elmusa subcontract "was paid." Unclear is whether the government agency kept the money, or whether it went to an Indonesian government official as a bribe.

Mr. Note allegedly says in the memo that the question raised by the \$889,000 is whether the payment was intended, or actually used, for an improper purpose. He says there is no evidence of any improper payment.

Mr. Cohn contends, in his affidavit, that the \$889,000 payment was the "first of a series of bribe payments" of the same amount that Ford Motor and its subsidiaries had agreed would be made each year for the duration of the contract with the Indonesian government. That contract called for Ford to build ground stations for a domestic satellite communications system.

The law firm of Hughes, Hubbard & Reed, representing Ford Motor, says an objective reading of the documents attached to the affidavit refute Mr. Cohn's charges of wrongdoing. "Note properly informed his clients of the facts and properly reported the facts to the

law firm," the firm says.

Replies to the charge. Mr. Note says: "Like the other charges filed by Cohn in this matter, this charge is totally untrue."

Analysts said Bankers Trust has made some progress over the past few years but that it still has a long way to go to bring its capital ratios to more comfortable levels.

Bank of Montreal, which has total assets of about \$26 billion, has a major consumer banking operation encompassing more than 1,200 branches in Canada. It also has operations in 20 other countries, including the United States.

The acquisition probably would be carried out by Bank of Montreal's New York-based unit, Bank of

Richard de Bono

PEOPLE

IN BUSINESS

Richard de Bono, former general manager in France, has been named vice president of Honeywell Europe in Brussels.

Morgan Guaranty Trust has named Karl Van Horn, vice president, as head of its international investment group headquarters in London, succeeding C. Nicholas Potter who has been named a senior vice president and is returning to New York as head of the bank's investment research department.

Gridley's Bank Group has named K. Warner, previously in charge of the firm's business in South Asia, as managing director of the group's Asia Pacific division in London replacing F. V. Queen.

General Motors of Canada has named F. Alan Smith, a corporation vice president in charge of financial staff, as president and general manager, succeeding Donald H. McPherson, who has been appointed general manager of General Motors' Buick division.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Renault, GM Studying Engine Deal

Renault Vehicles Industries and General Motors are reportedly looking into the possibility of a joint venture for the production of diesel engines for trucks. The talks involve 6-cylinder, 150-200-horsepower engines, sources say. Meanwhile in Pennsylvania, John Curcio, executive vice president of Mack Truck Inc.'s international division, says he expects to reach an accord with Renault prior to Christmas covering the sale of medium-size Renault trucks through Mack's distribution network in the United States and Canada.

Bahrain Signs Gas Pact With Caltex

Bahrain National Oil Co. has signed an agreement with Caltex Petroleum Corp. for Caltex to sell products of a \$100-million gas upgrading plant which is nearing completion in Bahrain, the Cofco news agency says. Caltex is 50 percent owned by Standard Oil of California and 50 percent by Texaco.

Dart in Takeover Bid for Mallory

Dart Industries says it is planning an offer of \$46 a share or \$223 million in cash, for P.R. Mallory. Mallory is taking court action to fight the takeover. The prospect of strong opposition from Mallory, a Delaware corporation based in Indiana, seemed cer-

tain soon after Dart filed papers with the Securities and Exchange Commission saying that the offer would be made only if Dart could obtain a court order against the enforcement of Indiana and Delaware takeover statutes.

Getty Gets Manila Uranium Permit

The Philippines' first uranium exploration permit has been granted to a joint project of Getty Mining Inc., a subsidiary of Getty Oil, and Benguet Consolidated, the energy ministry says. The one-year permit from Nov. 8 will enable Getty and Benguet to conduct airborne radiometric, ground scintillometer and track-surface surveys over 250,000 hectares in the Larap-Paracale area of Camarines Norte, 125 miles southeast of Manila.

Teijin Expects Rise in Profits

Teijin Ltd. says it expects taxed profit in the year ending March 31 to be more than 2 billion yen (about \$10.6 million), up from 404 million yen last year, on sales of about 332 billion yen, against the previous year's 346.15 billion yen. The sharp improvement will result from its efforts to cut production costs by reducing the number of employees, a recovery of the domestic textile market and a decline in imported raw materials prices, it says.

Bankers Trust Weighs Sale of Branches

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP-DJ) — Bankers Trust Co., one of the largest U.S. banks, said it is holding "active discussions" with Bank of Montreal that are likely to lead to the sale of 89 of Bankers Trust's 104 retail branches in the New York City area as well as its installment loan business.

Bank of Montreal, Canada's third largest bank, also has "expressed interest" in the credit card business of Bankers Trust's parent company, Bankers Trust New York Corp., a Bankers Trust executive said. He added that these discussions are "at a preliminary stage" and that "it is too early to have a judgement about the outcome."

Yesterday, a Bankers Trust spokesman declined to say whether the retail branches involved in the possible sale are profitable. But, he added, "there has been a great deal of pressure in recent years on the profitability of consumer banking throughout the U.S. banking industry."

Injection of Capital

For Bankers Trust, the sale would represent an injection of much-needed capital. Like many other U.S. banks, during the 1974 recession, Bankers Trust amassed heavy losses on loans, and many other loans have become problems, either failing to pay interest or paying it at reduced rates.

Analysts said Bankers Trust has

made some progress over the past few years but that it still has a long way to go to bring its capital ratios to more comfortable levels.

Bank of Montreal, which has total assets of about \$26 billion, has a major consumer banking operation encompassing more than 1,200 branches in Canada. It also has operations in 20 other countries, including the United States.

The acquisition probably would be carried out by Bank of Montreal's New York-based unit, Bank of

Montreal Trust Co., bank president William Mulholland said.

Bankers Trust said both it and Bank of Montreal have operated on the basis that Bank of Montreal would acquire the customers, staff and physical facilities of Bankers Trust's New York retail branch and installment loan operations. If such an agreement is reached, both banks "would be committed to provide an orderly transfer of personnel so as to minimize any risk to job security or inconvenience," Bankers Trust said.

Bankers Trust said the assets relating to the 89 retail branches and the installment-loan business total about \$1 billion, or about 4 percent of the \$25.4 billion in assets of Bankers Trust New York. The credit card operation of Bankers Trust Corp. has assets of about \$400 million, the bank said. A bank spokesman emphasized that the purchase price "hasn't been settled on yet."

Richard de Bono

PEOPLE

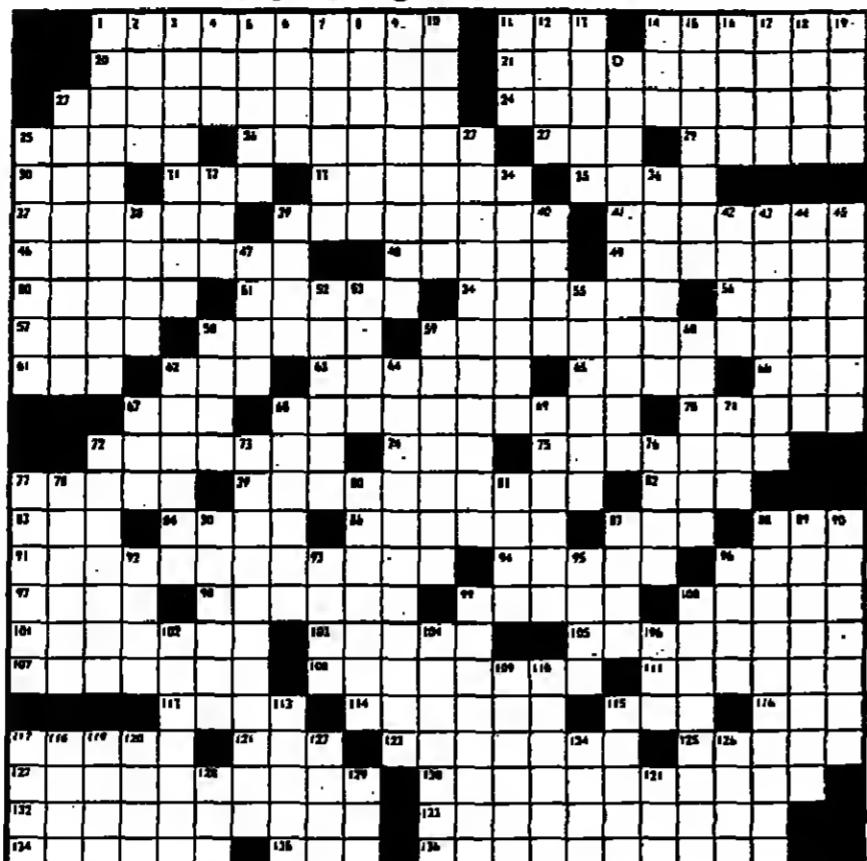
IN BUSINESS

Richard de Bono, former general manager in France, has been named vice president of Honeywell Europe in Brussels.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENET. MALESKA

Variety Package By Peter E. Price



DOWN

1 Daddy long-legs gauze
2 Egg, in Paris

DOWN

3 City in S. Calif.

4 Shifted: Abbr.

5 — a time
6 Detroit name
7 Thighbones

DOWN

8 Before Sept.

9 Western

10 The sign, to a Spaniard

11 N.Y. lake

12 Invitation, P.S.

13 Korean city

14 Brave talk

15 Evergreen

16 Fried

17 Put-on

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23 Measures

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25 Based on

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27 Child's

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Selections Permitted Under Player-Owner Pact

U.S. Court Upholds Ruling That NFL Draft Is Illegal

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP) — The U.S. Court of Appeals ruled yesterday that the National Football League draft of college players, in use for 41 years but modified two years ago, was illegal.

The three-member court, with one dissent in part, upheld the the 1976 decision of U.S. District Court Judge William Bryant but re-

jected his award of \$276,000 to damages to James Smith, a former defensive back with the Washington Redskins who was injured in his rookie year in 1968.

The appellate court returned the case to the lower court for a further computation of damages to be paid to Smith, who contended in his 1970 suit against the Redskins and

the NFL that the draft stifled the marketing of his football skills.

In his 1976 decision, Bryant said that the essence of the draft is an agreement among team owners "that the right to negotiate with each top-quality graduating college athlete will be allocated to one team, and that no other team will deal with that person."

Bryant called the arrangement an "outright, undisguised refusal to deal," and said it "constitutes a group boycott in its classic and most pernicious form, a device which has long been condemned."

In the appellate court opinion, Judge Malcolm Wilkey wrote that the draft, as it was held in 1968, was "undeniably anti-competitive

both in its purpose and its effect." Wilkey said that because the draft was designed to promote the teams' playing-field equality rather than to inflate their profit margins, may prevail in purpose from being described in subjective terms, as nefarious.

"But this fact does not prevent its purpose from being described, in objective terms, as anti-competitive, for suppressing competition is the . . . very essence of the restraint."

He said that the predictable effect of the draft, as the evidence established and as Bryant found, "was to lower the salary levels of the best college players."

"There can be no doubt that the effect of the draft as it existed in 1968 was to suppress or even destroy competition in the market for players' services."

Shortly after the ruling by Bryant, the NFL owners signed a collective bargaining agreement with the NFL Players Association permitting a draft under a labor-law exemption to the anti-trust laws. However, the current draft has been reduced from 28 rounds to 12 rounds.

Wilkey wrote the 38-page opinion on behalf of Judges Carl McGowan and George MacKinnon. MacKinnon filed a 67-page opinion in which he disagreed with parts of the majority's views.

Basically, MacKinnon said, he did not believe the draft as it was conducted in 1968, was in violation of the anti-trust laws. And, even if it were, he said, Smith was not damaged by any anti-competitive evil.

But Smith's attorney said, "The NFL is a cartel of millionaires who have combined to exercise their monopoly power to conscript players willy-nilly into their ranks. The owners have gotten away with murder for so these many years."



SHOULDERING THE LOAD — Guard Lloyd Free of the San Diego Clippers uses his shoulder while driving past Rick Wilson of the Atlanta Hawks Thursday. Atlanta won, 125-101.

NFL Weekend

Backsliding Giants Face Redskins

By William N. Wallace
NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (NYT) — Previews of all games National Football League games follow, with won-lost records to parentheses.

National Conference

Giants (5-5) at Washington (7-3) — Jack Pardie is not saying who the Redskins will be, but the Giants expect Joe Theismann, Jon Pliscik, currently the league's most maligned quarterback, will start for the Giants, whose need for a competent comerback is equally desperate. This team is marching backward, and who can turn it?

Move to Expand World Cup to 24 Teams Delayed

MADRID, Nov. 10 (UPI) — The International Football Federation (FIFA), divided over a motion to expand the 1982 World Cup from 16 to 24 teams, has delayed a decision until April, members said today. The expansion issue was one of the most controversial facing FIFA during five days of committee meetings that opened last night.

Pablo Porta, president of the Royal Spanish Football Association, said that FIFA President Joao Havelange of Brazil had failed to win the support of Spain, the 1982 host country, and other Europeans for expansion. Porta said that the issue will be debated again at the next meeting of the FIFA and Spanish organizing committees at Zurich in April.

"The big problem is financial; with 24 teams we would have more expenses but no more spectators than with 16 teams," said Andres Ramirez, international adviser to the Spanish federation.

Seattle Slew Ready For His Final Start

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (UPI) — Riva Ridge's 1973 track record of 1:47 will be Seattle Slew's objective when the 4-year-old colt makes the last start of his career to the \$100,000-added Stuyvesant Stakes at Aqueduct.

Slew was assigned 134 pounds — the most he has ever carried — for the 1 1/8-mile race, and will be running from 19 to 29 pounds to his seven opponents.

Robinson Expected To Coach for Orioles

BALTIMORE, Nov. 10 (AP) — Frank Robinson probably will return to Baltimore as a coach with the Orioles next season.

While Baltimore team officials have declined to comment on the matter, Robinson has indicated that he will resume a role similar to the one he held early last year, Robinson, who led the Orioles to their first American League pennant and World Series victory in 1969, was first hired as a coach last winter. He left in early May to manage the Rochester Red Wings.

around? Betting line: Washington by 7 1/2 points.

Dallas (6-4) vs. Green Bay (7-3) at Milwaukee — Packers proved against Eagles they, too, can play poorly. They are vulnerable to a pass rush, but Cowboys haven't had one lately. Champions lost last two to quarterback backs, Tarkenton and Griese, which Green Bay lacks. But field at Milwaukee is slow and, if wet, will curb Cowboys speed. Betting line: Dallas by 7.

Atlanta (6-4) at New Orleans (5-5) — Saints have a far better offense; Falcons a far better defense. Defense is supposed to be more important but no one has stopped Saints' Archie Manning this season. He is NFC's No. 1 passer. Falcons have won four in a row, Saints three of last four. Betting line: New Orleans by 3.

Tampa Bay (4-6) at Detroit (3-7) — Lions beat Buccaneers on Sept. 9. "We've improved," said John McKay, Tampa coach. "We'll win some more." Mike Rae replaced Doug Williams, out with a broken jaw, at quarterback. Lions have a rookie-of-the-year candidate in Al Baker, defensive end. But their offense won't go far against Bucs. Betting line: Detroit by 3.

St. Louis (2-8) at San Francisco (1-9) — Cardinals now have a lot going for them besides two-game winning streak. 49ers finally gave up on Steve DeBerg at quarterback and will start Scott Bull. O.J. Simpson's replacement is Paul Hofer, who has had only 21 carries this season. Betting line: St. Louis by 5.

Chicago (3-7) at Minnesota (6-4) — Fran Tarkenton has a fat lip with 60 stitches to it but nothing is wrong with the rest of him. Vikings won last three because defense tightened up. Jim Marshall, 40 years old, and Carl Eller, 36, are starting again. Bears switched quarterbacks at halftime. Mike Phipps for Bob Avellino, to futile effort to end seven-game losing streak. They expect to go back to Avellino. Betting line: Minnesota by 8.

Interconference

Pittsburgh (9-1) at Los Angeles (8-2) — The figures favor the Rams slightly because of a stronger defense. Another edge is that three former Steeler coaches are now on Ray Malavasi's staff. But how do you stop Terry Bradshaw, Lynn Swann and John Stallworth? Latter two have caught 73 passes, 13 for touchdowns. Betting line: Los Angeles by 24.

Jets (6-4) at Philadelphia (5-5) — After Denver, the Jets believe they can walk on water. Wesley Walker

er's average gain per reception is 25.4 yards, the league's best. Eagles again will try to get by without injured backs; Cleveland and Bill Campbell now starting. The defense is fine with Bill Berney as mean as ever. Betting line: Philadelphia by 4.

American Conference

Baltimore (4-6) at Seattle (5-5) — Seahawks have a lot of speed and well on Kingdom's fast Astronaut. Their quarterback, Jim Zorn, has gained respect of his peers this season and also has great statistics. With Bert Jones alive and reasonably well, no mountain is tall for Colts. Betting line: Seattle by 7.

Kansas City (2-8) at San Diego (4-6) — Chargers give way to a good rushing attack, which the Chiefs have. But that's about all they have. Chargers finally using Lydell Mitchell effectively. Betting line: San Diego by 9%.

Miami (7-3) at Buffalo (4-6) — Dolphins won the earlier game, 31-24, and should do even better. They are going for their 18th straight victory over the Bills, which, if achieved, will be an NFL record. Betting line: Miami by 7%.

Monday

Oakland (6-4) at Cincinnati (1-9) — Raiders have been giving up a lot of rushing yards and Ken Stabler has given up 23 intercepted passes to lead league. But everyone gets well in Cincinnati this season. Betting line: Oakland by 6.

Houston (6-4) at New England (8-2) — Patriots' near upset, setting a school record with 251 yards in 37 carries. The 200-pound senior has gained 1,052 yards this season and is the NCAA's fifth all-time leading rusher.

Brown is a super football player," Paterno said. "Whenever he runs the ball in the open field, boom, he's gone. If he catches it in the open field, boom, same way."

Fusina has completed 57 percent of his passes for 1,667 yards and thrown for 11 touchdowns while leading a balanced Penn State offense that is averaging 402 yards per game — 205 rushing and 197 passing.

Penn State has a strong team to every area," said Wolfpack coach Bo Rein, whose club is 6-2. "They are a very solid team. They have excellent overall speed. They are playing like a team with a mission and, of course, you know what that is."

That mission for Penn State is a New Year's night date to the Orange Bowl with top-ranked Oklahoma for the national championship.

In two other major games this weekend, Texas meets Houston and Nebraska hosts the Sooners.

The Houston Cougars roll into Austin, Texas, with Southwestern

Wolfpack's near upset, setting a school record with 251 yards in 37 carries. The 200-pound senior has gained 1,052 yards this season and is the NCAA's fifth all-time leading rusher.

Conference title and Cotton Bowl berth most likely at stake. In league play, Texas is 4-0 and Houston 5-0.

Randy McEachern will start at quarterback for the Longhorns, but Jam Jones and Brad Beck, both freshmen, will be in the backfield.

Three of Texas' starting offensive linemen are freshmen as well — guards Joe Shearin and Mike Baab and tackle Terry Tauch.

The key will likely be how well

LaM Jones handles his tight defense and how well Texas' defense

can slow the Cougars' ground game.

At Lincoln, Neb., there is a Big

Eight title up for grabs as well as a trip to the Orange Bowl. Both clubs enter at 5-0 with Nebraska leading the nation in scoring (41.3 points) and to total offense (515.2 and Oklahoma second in both categories (40.4, 48.1).

Although Oklahoma has beaten the Cornhuskers the last six times, Oklahoma coach Barry Switzer takes little for granted.

"It's the biggest one of the year for us, as it always is," he said. "The big improvement that Nebraska has made since last year is in its defense. They are big and strong to front and their other guys can run. They do so many things offensively they can keep you off balance."

Oklahoma is led by running back

Billy Sims, the nation's leading

rusher who is coming off three

straight 200-yard plus games.

Elsewhere, Alabama meets LSU,

Southern California plays Washington, Michigan visits Northwestern, UCLA travels to Oregon State and Georgia is at Florida.

Chylak Retires

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP) — Nestor Chylak, 56, senior umpire in the American League, has announced his retirement and has been named assistant supervisor of the league's umpires.

Among those at even-par 142,

five behind Marsh and 3 strokes

behind Irwin, included Loren Roberts and John Lister Zealand.

Penn State Resumes Its Quest for Title

UNIVERSITY PARK, Pa., Nov. 10 (UPI) — Penn State's elusive

Conference title and Cotton Bowl

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front and their other guys can run.

They do so many things offensively

they can keep you off balance."

At Soldier Field, 104,943 fans

saw the fight, some from such dis-

tances in the stadium they claimed

they were in Evanston. They paid a

then-record gate of \$4,658,600.

Tunney was to get an almost tax-

free check for \$999,000.

It was the first fight broadcast by

a commercial broadcaster.

Luck Made Difference

Eight of the 10 rounds were won

by Tunney, yet ultimately he won

on luck. In the seventh round when

